

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

Editorial & Advertising

Editor

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BOOK OF THE GOOD WORK.

The indications of a complete Republican victory are so evident at this time that those of more sagacity of the party workers are moving off, thinking perhaps that there is no chance now to be too strenuous.

Any scaling up of the good work would be a mistake, however. At this instant it is not very necessary for the peace and continued prosperity of Hawaii that Republicans be defeated, but it is necessary that no be defeated so badly that his political aspirations will be forever killed. He has shown in the present campaign how dangerous he can be, not so much politically as through his ability to use his sectional feeling, to play upon the essentiality of the war to the people by misrepresentations and to damage the prices of necessities by his success in the sugar industry and the allied industries of the country.

His actions must not only be defeated, but he must be thoroughly discredited as a political entity.

The fight is by no means over, either. There remain yet sixteen days of the campaign and the frequent meetings in many quarters are active. Encouragement, it is true, hangs like a pall over their meetings and their executive councils, but the exposures are such that in this city they intend to make a desperate effort to look as bad as they can. If they are allowed that, the Republicans will find themselves faced by much the same situation in two years as they did forty years, that of a fight against an entrenched machine.

The business interests of the Territory demand that McCloudless be defeated in just the same way, too business interests of Honolulu demand that the switch of supremacy to Republicans and that the preceding officer be of the same party. The past two years have demonstrated very clearly what having a Mayor backed up by McCloudless on the board, is able to do to the way of impeding the city's growth.

The Republican convention went a long way towards meeting the wishes of the business interests of the city in nominating the city ticket it did. To nominate their ticket required a fight. There were plenty of candidates ready to run and plenty of their friends to back them. Any inattention on the part of the majority of the delegates or any weakening on the part of the leaders would have meant the slipping in of one or more "yellow dog" candidates. That risk has now been practically eliminated.

It is the duty of those who desire a good government for this city to support the ticket, not only because it is Republican, but because it is the best ticket.

The Democratic ticket can not be supported straight by any voter of average intelligence. That two or three of the men on it are good citizens, faithful workers and honest in every respect is true, but to vote for them and separate Republicans may mean the election of Democrats other than the ones mentioned for.

With the new election of city attorney, the Republicans have given the voters a ticket better than the Democrats and have also shown by nominating such a ticket that they recognize the objections heretofore made by independent Republicans against nominating someone on the strength of what support he might obtain from the underworld.

That recognition by the party should be met by the voters in such a way that no party after this will nominate any but clean men.

M'GANDLESS'S SOCIALISTIC ALLIANCE.

A part of the doctrine of Democracy, as laid down by the McCandless ticket during the past few days, is that those Hawaiians and others who helped force the recent Japanese strike are traitors to their fellow-laborers, the striking Japanese.

"Honest" is the word a speaker threw in the faces of a number of Hawaiians yesterday.

To this last McCandless descended, as shown by his oration.

To this was some E. H. Trent, who is also being boosted by the members of the local Socialist circle.

Yesterday, the Democratic speakers on the Beretania street corner howled their accusations of the men who went to work for the "strike plotters" \$1 dollar and a half a day, while they should have taken advantage of the price of the hour and done wages in two dollars a day at most.

"While we are McCandless and may not immigration of people that will come to our side as of one cause to make the plotters get us what we are worth," pointed out the number one man of the socialist cause. "Now we see they doing now what we demanded in action. Demands that are unique in the English language not at a certain time, while many day hundreds of our own citizens cannot get work in the streets."

This and a Democratic vote seems like to those days ago the first glimpse ever the Japanese contractors started. At that time it was known that the local contractors were at the bottom of the men that were plotting the San Francisco explosion, but at that time it was not known that those Republicans would be in on the day of the men plotting the incident for him would be near very same San Francisco.

When the police had on the side of the San Francisco police that night, one of the leading politicians against the "strikers" one of the ones who discovered it is said that "these men should be treated like any 37 knowers" was a local Socialist leader. Yesterday the same leader was applauding McCandless' sentiments on the same subject, and as regards of his was yelling "Yeah" from the soap box.

Can explain the agitation among the business with money at the time they were making their living promises to the Russians regarding a possible thousand dollars each from the government. Can it be that the money came out of the same sack that is supplying the Socialist masters with money now as payment for McCandless' speech?

There is a great similarity between the baragues of Pacheco on the Mexican front and the Socialists on the street corners. Is it possible that the speeches of the Socialist and the candidate have a common origin?

If local Socialists are forcing McCandless, what is McCandless doing for the local Socialist circle, from which comes the seed of the Russian trouble?

Can we afford to have McCandless elected?

Do we want anything more to do with Trent?

CONSPIRACY TO RUIN.

The connection between the McCandless organization and the local Socialist party, pointed out some days ago by The Advertiser, is being made plainer daily. The fact that a strike is being worked up among the stevedores, based on the repeated statements of L. L. McCandless and his Socialist co-workers that they should receive four dollars a day for what they do instead of two dollars, is evidence of this, while the presence on the stump of the ones who fled to Washington concerning the "starvation" and the "starvation" of the Russians in Hawaii, all shouting for McCandless, is further evidence.

For some time it has been known to the Republican committee that the industrial laborers have been given preferences according to their political faith, the Democratic being refusing work to any but declared Democrats. It was further known that a system of espionage had been established over the professed Democrats, the Democratic organization requiring them to prove their allegiance or go without work.

It has been intimated that this Unionistic-Socialist-Labor combination is in communication with the Japanese Higher Wage Association, urging further organization in areas that where the word may be passed out there could be a complete tie-up of the industries of Hawaii until the demands of the Democratic-Socialist-Labor but were met.

Yesterday, on the stump one of the McCandless' orators blared broadly at this coalition when he announced that the plantations should be required to pay a minimum wage of a dollar and a half a day to everyone "including the Japanese."

This was Hyatt of Hilo. Why is he so interested in having the wages of the Japanese raised?

The stolen boat is now plainly in evidence. What are the voters going to do about it?

A vote against Hyatt is a vote in favor of government by commission.

A MONTH OF HORROPS.

Suffering Italy is again the victim of earthquake, tidal wave and volcanic eruption. A few weeks ago it was cholera that terrified the people. Before that, earthquake brought death and destruction to hundreds.

October 1910 has certainly been a month of horror and alarm. It dawned with the outrage against the Times in Los Angeles, where twenty people were sent to a terrible death. The next day thirty men of the battleship New Hampshire lost their lives in the Hudson River from the capsizing of their barges and brought death to one hundred and fifty miners in Los Esperanzas mine in Mexico.

On October 6 twenty-six persons were killed in a traction accident at Marion, Illinois, and that day the government of Portugal, with hundreds of dead to mark the overthrow, went down. The streets of Lisbon ran with blood.

The eighth day of the month saw the Young Turks putting down a revolution at Nicator, while news came of a revolution on the point of breaking out in Venezuela.

The next day one hundred coal miners were entombed at Trinidad, Colorado, many of them to die slowly by suffocation. From across the border line came the accounts of the great fire in the Río Negro River country and in Minnesota, where hundreds fleeing before the flames were overtaken, their dead bodies being burned to a crisp. The number of dead is not yet known, but it is believed to run into the hundreds.

On October 10 the French government rushed troops into the city of Paris, believing that strikers would attempt to riot in the streets and destroy property, while the Spanish troops held rioters at bay in Barcelona.

On October 13 a terrific hurricane swept over Cuba, extending later to Florida and the Gulf, wrecking shipping, destroying crops and bringing death in its train. On the Atlantic the Baltic was storm swept and scores of wrecks, with the loss of a hundred seamen was reported. The same day witnessed the death of twenty-three passengers of the steamer Ville de Rocheford, in the Mediterranean, while the steamer Bogoslov in the Alaskan Islands became violently eruptive.

On the sixteenth the smoldering revolution in Nicaragua broke out again and the fratricidal strife in that land drenched land recommenced. The next day troops fired on an election riot crowd in Guadalupe, men and women falling before the bullets. Twenty-four hours passed and a premature explosion of dynamite wiped out fifteen men in a Prussian mine.

On Saturday last death came to the royal house of Siam, the king of that country answering in the last call, while the royal house of Great Britain sorrowed the following day for the death of the Prince of Teck, the brother of Queen Mary.

Today we hear of the deaths of hundreds in Italy.

The month has six days yet to run. Where will the next blow fall?

RESULT OF REPUBLICAN POLICIES.

The following from a recent speech of Secretary of Agriculture Wilson is well worth the reading:

"For half a century we have had Republican policies. When the party came into power there were few railroads, few factories and little population in the West. The western country yielded grains and meats abundantly, but there were no markets beyond the requirements of new settlers. The people were intelligent and saw at once that home markets were needed. It cost too much to send crops to Europe. We wanted ships, forges, factories and we got them by encouraging them. A protective system was adopted that made a home market into which the outside world has wanted to enter ever since. The Republican policy then was to give protection equal to the difference between the cost of production at home and abroad.

"While we were building up our manufacturing system the public lands were being given to the people, which resulted in very cheap food for many years, not very profitable to the farmers. Building transportation lines to the Mississippi Valley and beyond, opening mines and increasing manufactures resulted in complete settlement of the lands in the bound regions of our country and the greatly increased population in all sections until home demand for food products is so great that prices are higher than they have been. The farmer's during all these years have sustained the protective system because it maintained a home market for their products. They paid more for their factory goods, but they were made at home and the makers bought farm crops. How it is proposed to let farm products come in free or at lower rates.

"The farmers of the country had low prices for their crops, while free lands were to be had for taking up. The farmer endured high prices for factory goods while these industries were being developed and the West was being settled. It now costs him more than it did before. The land investment is greater and labor costs him more. Is he now to be put in the same class as farmer's in new adjacent countries and sell his goods in an open market in competition with producers of other lands? We had experience between 1893 and 1897 along that line. The factory lost its customer because goods made cheaper abroad came in. The farmer lost his market because idle factory people could not buy."

RICE AND BERIBERI.

The medical experts who have declared that beriberi arose from the consumption of polished rice, meet with scant consideration from their fellows in Japan, to whom they had communicated the resolution. The medical association there met the other day at Hanoi, in Tonkin, and rejected the counsel of the Manila doctors on the ground of the absence of convincing proof. One member mentioned the case of a European who never ate rice in his life and yet caught beriberi.

The important announcement that Professor Abe was here to spy out the value of the land for a new steamship line and that he discussed in a more than tentative way the probability of the establishment at Hilo of a bonded warehouse for the transhipment of goods from Japan to various around-the-Pacific points, may mean a great deal to Hawaii. The possibility of making these islands the trading place for a great deal of the Pacific commerce has been discussed in recent years in high official circles. It may be that the Japanese plan to start in on their own account will reawaken Washington to the great possibility for business that these mid-Pacific islands offer. Honolulu and Hilo could be made the gathering places for all the ships of the western ocean, here to exchange cargoes. This is one of the possibilities we must be ready to grasp, if ever the occasion offers.

In the midst of the election racket the public should not overlook the important ordinance the supervisors are considering for the preservation of food stuff from contamination by flies. It is probable that pressure will be brought to bear by the small storekeepers to have this ordinance defeated, or at least shelved away during the life of the present board. What the public should insist on is that the ordinance be passed as soon as possible and passed in a form that will make it operative. If any supervisor up for reelection should hesitate in this matter he may be put down as byblown worse than some of the meat sold at the open market.

The Hawaii Herald advises a coalition of all the legislature members from Hawaii, Maui and Kauai against Oahu. This is the idea of a little mind. With one part of the Territory held back through spite or jealousy, every part of the Territory is hurt, while, considering all that is being done in Honolulu to boost Hilo, a suggestion so malicious from that quarter comes with very bad grace. The Herald, of course, only represents the Hawaii Democrats, but even a Democrat might be grateful.

McCandless ran on the Republican ticket for the senate in 1908 and was defeated; that was strike one. He ran as Democrat for congress in 1908 and was defeated; that was two strikes. This time the majority against his platform and utterances should be so big that it will make three strikes and out.

San Francisco and New Orleans are still at it, hammer and tongs, over where to hold the Panama Exposition. There is one way out of it—compromise on Honolulu. Secretary H. P. Wood please copy.

Trent tells a Punchbowl audience not to be frightened at the immigration bugaboo. Just what he means is about as clear as his usual immigration utterances.

A short time ago it used to be the high flyers who spent all the money; now it is the high flyers who pile up back accounts.

They are talking of having some automobile races on Hawaii. Watch the price of accident insurance go up.

How the Hawaiians must relish being called "scabs" by the McCandless speakers.

IMPROVEMENTS AT KALAUPAPA MANY.

President of Board of Health

Finds the New Buildings

All Completed.

any that can be appreciated at first flush and only those acquainted with the work at the settlement will understand the gap that it will fill.

It has been proven that leprosy is not contagious and that there is no reason why the children of parents infected with leprosy should get the dread disease providing that they are separated at once upon birth.

This has been and will hereafter be done, and the new nursery has been designed to care for the walls. They will be kept there until four or five years of age, when they will be sent to the boys' and girls' homes in this city.

Besides these improvements, others have been made to the small cottages which house such a large part of the colony. They have been shingled, painted and leaning kitchens added, until the whole little colony on the Kalapapa peninsula presents a neat and uniformly tidy appearance.

Difficulties of Travel.

The improvements contemplated in the near future are a better trail down the Kalapapa Pali and better landing facilities. Mr. Mott-Smith tried both of them on this present trip, and they can't be improved too quickly.

He made the trip into the colony on horseback, down the two-thousand-foot pali, to see if it could be made on horseback, and although he arrived safely at the bottom he does not yet know whether it can be done or whether his feet was only incidental. Several times he was forcibly struck by the beauty of the scenery when his horse fell down, and as the trail is but two feet wide in places, with the clear ether unobstructed with any projections of terra firma on one side of him, he had a risky trip.

To make matters worse, he found out that he had missed his permit, issued by himself to himself, and when his own superintendent, Jack McVeigh, met him at the foot of the pali and demanded it he was for a moment nonplussed. McVeigh insisted upon carrying out the orders of President Mott-Smith of the board of health, and not until the latter assured him that the permit must be in his grip did he relax and permit him to pass.

Going out the trip was just as bad, for although he did not attempt the return trip by land, the sea conspired to make weary the path of the traveler. At the present time it is almost impossible to make the landing, as there is a big northerly swell that rolls up to the rocks, and a smashing surf has spread out many boats on the shore, hurting several persons. The boat which conveyed the inspecting officer to the Mikahala was twice almost swamped by breakers, and the health board nearly lost its head.

Those are the two reasons why the pali trail is about to be rendered safe for travelers. The arduous trip on the pali itself is not easy one as two nights have to be spent on board, the boat stopping at Kaunakakai on Molokai and Lahaina on Maui besides several other ports before she finally lays to off the shores of the peninsula.

Settlement Politics.

Mr. Mott-Smith refrained from the slightest participation in politics, although the national recreation was running at full blast at the time of his trip. Wednesday night, when he arrived, there was a big mass meeting going on, but he did not inquire as to its outcome.

Superintendent McVeigh is also restraining from political participation which leaves the inmates of the settlement dependent upon their own resources for mass meetings and the like.

The agreement between the heads of the various political parties and campaign managers to refrain from visiting the settlement still holds good, and as McCandless is in the pact, the talk about him trying to force an entry to the settlement is all foolishness. In the face of the political attitude towards the matter, the board of health would refuse him a permit to enter if he broke the pact and he would not be so foolish as to force an entry when public sentiment would be aroused against him as a consequence, and the board could also make it very unpleasant for him to be forced to stay there for an indefinite time.

According to an unwritten agreement Molokai had the choice of one out of the five representatives from Maui and George P. Cooke, whom the Republicans nominated, is a very popular candidate in the settlement.

MAJOR WINSLOW RETURNS FROM KAUAI INSPECTION

Major Winslow, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., returned yesterday morning from Kauai where he made an inspection of harbors and looked after other matters coming under the jurisdiction of the army engineer's department.

The United States government has had reports made on the various harbors of Kauai, and recommendations have been made as to all of them. But no decision has been arrived at as yet as to where the government should expend money for a breakwater or for other improvements, such as are now being made at Kahuku and Hilo. Port Allen is ambitious to secure the appropriation, while there is also considerable sentiment in favor of Kolos.

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